# CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1830. [NO. 680.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY, BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.



## For Sale,

A beautiful pair of blood bay *HORSES*, six years old, handsomely matched & perfectly gentle in harness. Also, a first rate *SULKEY & HARNESS*.

JNO. J. NICHOLSON.

*Fayetteville, June* 10, 1830. 79-3w.

## Notice.

I HAVE appointed Mr. David A. Ray, my agent to attend to the settlement of my business in Fayetteville, therefore, those who are indebted to me, will please make payment to him, who is authorized to grant discharges.

RICHARD F. YARBROUGH.

June 9, 1830. 79-2w.

## Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the Subscriber's School, within a mile and a half of Hillsborough, will terminate on Thursday the 3d of June, and be resumed on Thursday the 8th of July next. Eight or ten more pupils would be received. Terms, 65 dollars per Session, paid in advance.

J. WITHERSPOON.

Hillsborough, June 1st. 79 6w

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE business heretofore carried on under the firm of Evans & Sundy was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to D. L. Evans.

D. L. EVANS.
JAMES SUNDY.

*June* 10, 1830. 79-3w.

## Saddle and Harness Making, and Coach Trimming.

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in the above business, offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally.—They trust from strict attention to business, neatness and durability of their work, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES SUNDY.
JOHN HARTMAN.

*June* 10, 1830. 79-tf.

## Five cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, some time since, an indented apprentice boy named *PETER INGRAM*, about 15 years of age. The above reward, and no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me; and all persons are hereby forbid from harboring or crediting him, as I will not be responsible for any acts of his.

DUNCAN M'COLL.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1830. 79

## Wanted Immediately.

TWO smart, active and intelligent Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Boys from the country who can come well recommended for steady habits, would be preferred.

CANNON CAISON.

June 9, 1830. 79-3t.

N. B. The Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors in his line of business, and hopes by due attention and punctuality in the same, to share a part of the public patronage of this place and the surrounding country. C. CAISON.

## PROSPECTUS.

EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE

## Philadelphia Recorder.

*Rev. B. B. SMITH, Editor.*

WHILST introducing our EIGHTH VOLUME to the public, we may still, in many cases, be introducing a perfect stranger. It will not be amiss, therefore, to exhibit, very briefly, the character, objects, and benefits of the publication, for which a more extended patronage, particularly amongst Episcopalians, is respectfully solicited.

1. The work is strictly RELIGIOUS,—having literally *nothing* to do with passing events, save as they stand connected with the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, and the progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

2. It is designed to be devotional, rational, scriptural, and catholic, in its religious character; and both by precept and example, to put down all unprofitable controversy, and to discountenance and explode all party bitterness.

3. It is its highest aim to foster and advance the spirit of benevolent and christain enterprise; and to provoke the people of God, by summary records of all that is doing for his cause in the earth, to love and good works.

4. It is its special purpose to advance the spirit and the cause of MISSIONS in the Episcopal Church, and to convey to all parts of the country, in the most prompt and speedy manner possible, the earliest intelligence of our budding Missionary operations.

Of the BENEFITS of such a work, and the duty of Episcopalians to sustain it, we leave every one to judge. But if any importance is to be attached to harmonious, united action,—to the intelligent and combined exertions of distant and scattered friends of the Church,—to the general and wide-spread influence of the religious periodical press,—to the growth of a Missionary spirit,—or to the progress of light, of liberal feeling, and pious zeal, amongst Episcopalians;—then, we earnestly believe, that it is the duty of every person, who possibly can afford it, cheerfully to take, diligently to peruse, and widely to circulate, some Religious Paper.

*Terms.*—The PHILADELPHIA RECORDER is published every Saturday Morning on an imperial sheet, by William Stavely, at No. 99, South Second street.—The price is $1 25 semi-annually, or $2 50 annually in advance; or $3 00 at the expiration of the year. No subscription received for a less term than six months.——*Subscriptions received at this Office.*


## MAYSVILLE ROAD BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 27, 1830.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, returning to the House of Representatives the enrolled bill entitled "An act authorizing a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company," with his objections thereto.

*To the House of Representatives:*

GENTLEMEN: I have maturely considered the bill proposing to authorize "a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company," and now return the same to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

Sincerely friendly to the improvement of our country by means of roads and canals, I regret that any difference of opinion in the mode of contributing to it should exist between us; and if, in stating this difference, I go beyond what the occasion may be deemed to call for, I hope to find an apology in the great importance of the subject, an unfeigned respect for the high source from which this branch of it has emanated, and an anxious wish to be correctly understood by my constituents in the discharge of all my duties. Diversity of sentiment among public functionaries, actuated by the same general motives, on the character and tendency of particular measures, is an incident common to all Governments, and the more to be expected of one which, like ours, owes its existence to the freedom of opinion, and must be upheld by the same influence. Controlled as we thus are, by a higher tribunal, before which our respective acts will be canvassed with the indulgence due to the imperfections of our nature, and with that intelligence and unbiassed judgment which are the true correctives of error, all that our responsibility demands is that the public good should be the measure of our views, dictating alike their frank expression and honest maintenance.

In the message which was presented to Congress at the opening of its present session, I endeavored to exhibit briefly my views upon the important and highly interesting subject, to which our attention is now to be directed. I was desirous of presenting to the Representatives of the several States, in Congress assembled, the inquiry, whether some mode could not be devised which would reconcile the diversity of opinion concerning the powers of this Government over the subject of internal improvement, and the manner in which these powers, if conferred by the Constitution, ought to be exercised. The act which I am called upon to consider, has, therefore been passed with a knowledge of my views, on the question, as these are expressed in the message referred to. In that document the following suggestion will be found:

"After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties, which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government; it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefited by the improvement of inland navigation, and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us then endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto "adopted has been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution by many of our fellow-citizens; while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils;" and adverting to the constitutional power of Congress to make what I consider a proper disposition of the surplus revenue; I subjoin the following remarks: "To avoid these evils, it appears to me that that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorizing it."

The constitutional power of the Federal Government to construct or promote works of internal improvement, presents itself in two points of view: the first, as bearing upon the sovereignty of the States within whose limits their execution is contemplated, if jurisdiction of the territory which they may occupy, be claimed as necessary to their preservation and use: the second, as asserting the simple right to appropriate money from the National Treasury in aid of such works when undertaken by State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction. In the first view, the question of power is an open one, and can be decided without the embarrassment attending the other, arising from the practice of the Government.

Although frequently and strenuously attempted, the power, to this extent, has never been exercised by the Goverment in a single instance. It does not, in my opinion, possess it; and no bill, therefore, which admits it, can receive my official sanction.

But, in the other view of the power, the question is differently situated. The ground taken at an early period of the Government, was "that whenever money has been raised by the general authority, and is to be applied to a particular measure, a question arises, whether the particular measure be within the the enumerated authorities vested in Congress. If it be, the money requisite for it may be applied to it; if not, no such application can be made." The document in which this principle was first advanced, is of deservedly high authority, and should be held in grateful remembrance for its immediate ageney in rescuing the country from much existing abuse, and for its conservative effect upon some of the most valuable principles of the constitution. The symmetry and purity of the Government would, doubtless, have been better preserved, if this restriction of the power of appropriation could have been maintained without weakening its ability to fulfil the general objects of its institution; an effect so likely to attend its admission, notwithstanding its apparent fitness, that every subsequent administration of the Government, embracing a period of thirty out of the forty-two years of its existence, has adopted a more enlarged construction of the power. It is not my purpose to detain you, by a minute recital of the acts which sustain this assertion; but it is proper that I should notice some of the most prominent, in order that the reflections which they suggest to my mind may be better understood.

In the administration of Mr. Jefferson, we have two examples of the exercise of the right of appropriation, which, in the consideration that led to their adoption and in their effects upon the public mind, have had a greater agency of marking the character of the power, than any subsequent events. I allude to the payment of fifteen millions of dollars for the purchase of Louisiana, and to the original appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland Road; the latter act deriving much weight from the acquiescence and approbation of three of the most powerful of the original members of the confederacy, expressed through their respective Legislatures. Although the circumstances of the latter case may be such as to deprive so much of it as relates to the actual construction of the road, of the force of an obligatory exposition of the constitution, it must, nevertheless, be admitted that, so far as the mere appropriation of money is concerned, they present the principle in its most imposing aspect. No less than twenty-three different laws have been passed through all the forms of the constitution, appropriating upwards of two millions and a half of dollars out of the national treasury in support of this improvement, with the approbation of every President of the United States, including my predecessor, since its commencement.

Independently of the sanction given to appropriations for the Cumberland and other roads and objects, under this power, the administration of Mr. Madison was characterized by an act which furnishes the strongest evidence of his opinion of its extent.—A bill was passed through both Houses of Congress, and presented for his approval, "setting apart and pledging certain funds for constructing roads and canals, and improving the navigation of water courses, in order to facilitate, promote, and give security to internal commerce among the several States, and to render more easy and less expensive, the means and provisions, for the common defence." Regarding the bill as asserting a power in the Federal Government to construct roads and canals within the limits of the States in which they were made, he objected to its passage, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, declaring that the assent of the respective States, in the mode provided by the bill, could not confer the power in question; that the only cases in which the consent and cession of particular States can extend the power of Congress, are those specified and provided for in the constitution; and superadding to these avowals, his opinion, that "a restriction of the power 'to provide for the common defence and general welfare,' to cases which are to be provided for by the expenditure of money, would still leave within the legislative power of Congress, all the great and most important measures of Government, money being the ordinary and necessary means of carrying them into execution." I have not been able to consider these declarations in any other point of view, than as a concession that the right of appropriation is not limited by the power to carry into effect the measure for which the money is asked, as was formerly contended.

The views of Mr. Monroe upon this subject were not left to inference. During his administration a bill was passed through both Houses of Congress, conferring the jurisdiction and prescribing the mode by which the Federal Government should exercise it in the case of the Cumberland Road. He returned it with objections to its passage, and in assigning them, took occasion to say, that in the early stages of the Government, he had inclined to the construction that it had no right to expend money, except in the performance of acts authorized by the other specific grants of power; according to a strict construction of them; but, that, on further reflection and observation, his mind had undergone a change; that his opinion then was, "that Congress have an unlimited power to raise money, and that, in its appropriation, they have a discretionary power, restricted only by the duty to appropriate it to purposes of common defence, and of general, not local, national, not State benefit," and this was avowed to be the governing principle through the residue of his administration. The views of the last administration are of such recent date as to render a particular reference to them unnecessary. It is well known that the appropriating power, to the utmost extent which had been claimed for it, in relation to internal improvements, was fully recognized and exercised by it.

This brief reference to known facts will be sufficient to show the difficulty, if not impracticability, of bringing back the operations of the Government to the construction of the Constitution set up in 1793, assuming that to be its true reading, in relation to the power under consideration: thus giving an admonitory proof of the force of implication, and the necessity of guarding the Constitution with sleepless vigilance, against the authority of precedents which have not the sanction of the most plainly defined powers.—For, although it is the duty of all to look to that sacred instrument, instead of the statute book, to repudiate at all times encroachments upon its spirit, which are too apt to be effected by the conjuncture of peculiar and facilitating circumstances; it is not less true, that the public good and the nature of our political institutions require, that individual differences should yield to a well settled acquiescence of the people, and confederated authorities, in particular constructions of the Constitution, on doubtful points. Not to concede this much to the spirit of our institutions, would impair their stability, and defeat the objects of the Constitution itself.

The bill before me does not call for a more definite opinion upon the particular circumstances which will warrant appropriations of money by Congress, to aid works of internal improvement, for, although the extension of the power to apply money beyond that of carrying into effect the object for which it is appropriated, has, as we have seen, been long claimed and exercised by the Federal Government, yet such grants have always been professedly under the control of the general principle, that the works which might be thus aided, should be "of a general, not local—national, not State" character. A disregard of this distinction would of necessity lead to the subversion of the Federal system. That even this is an unsafe one, arbitrary in its nature, and liable, consequently, to great abuse, is too obvious to require the confirmation of experience. It is, however, sufficiently definite and imperative to my mind, to forbid my approbation of any bill having the character of the one under consideration. I have given to its provisions all the reflection demanded by a just regard for the interests of those of our fellow citizens who have desired its passage, and by the respect which is due to a co-ordinate branch of the Government; but I am not able to view it in any other light than as a measuse of purely local character; or if it can be considered national, that no further distinction between the appropriate duties of the General and State Government, need be attempted; for there can be no local interest that may not with equal propriety be denominated national. It has no connection with any established system of improvements, is exclusively within the limits of a State, starting at a point on the Ohio river, and running out sixty miles to an interior town; and even as far as the State is interested, conferring partial instead of general advantages.

Considering the magnitude and importance of the power, and the embarrassments to which, from the very nature of the thing, its exercise must, necessarily, be subjected; the real friends of internal improvement ought not to be willing to confide it to accident and chance. What is properly *national* in its character, or otherwise, is an inquiry which is often extremely difficult of solution. The appropriations of one year, for an object which is considered national, may be rendered nugatory, by the refusal of a succeeding Congress to continue the work, on the ground that it is local. No aid can be derived from the intervention of corporations. The question regards the character of the work, not that of those by whom it is to be accomplished. Notwithstanding the union of the Government with the corporation, by whose immediate agency any work of internal improvement is carried on, the inquiry will still remain, is it national and conducive to the benefit of the whole, or local, and operating only to the advantage of a portion of the Union?

But, although, I might not feel it to be my official duty to interpose the executive veto, the passage of a bill appropriating money for the construction of such works as are authorized by the States, and are national in their character, I do not wish to be understood as expressing my opinion, that it is expedient at his time for the Gen. Government to embark in a system of this kind, and anxious that my constituents should be possessed of my views, on this, as well as on all other subjects, which they have committed to my discretion, I shall state them frankly and briefly. Besides many minor considerations, there are two prominent views of the subject, which have made a deep impression upon my mind, which, I think are wellentitled to your serious attention, and will, I hope, be maturely weighed by the people.

From the official communication submitted to you, it appears, that if no adverse and unforeseen contingency happens in our foreign relations, and no unusual divertion be made of the funds set apart for the payment of the national debt, we may look with confidence to its entire extinguishment in the short period of four years. The extent to which this pleasing anticipation is dependent upon the policy, which may be pursued in relation to measures, of the character of the one, now under consideration, must be obvious to all, and equally so, that the events of the present session are well calculated to awaken public solicitude upon the subject. By the statement from the Treasury Department, and those from the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, herewith submitted, it appears that the bills which have passed into laws, and those which, in all probability, will pass before the adjournment of Congress, anticipate appropriations which, with the ordinary expenditures for the support of Government, will exceed considerably the amount in the Treasury for the year 1830. Thus, whilst we are diminishing the revenue by a reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, the appropriations for internal improvement are increasing beyond the available means of the Treasury; and if to this calculation be added the amount contained in bills which are pending before the two Houses, it may be safely affirmed, that ten millions of dollars would not make up the excess over the Treasury receipts, unless the payment of the national debt be postponed, and the means now pledged to that object applied to those enumerated in these bills. Without a well regulated system of internal improvement, this exhausting mode of appropriation is not likely to be avoided, and the plain consequence must be, either a continuance of the national debt, or a resort to additional taxes.

Although many of the States, with a laudable zeal, and under the influence of an enlightened policy, are successfully applying their separate efforts to works of this character, the desire to enlist the aid of the General Government in the construction of such as from their nature ought to devolve upon it, and to which the means of the individual States are inadequate, is both rational and patriotic; and, if that desire is not gratified now, it does not follow that it never will be. The general intelligence and public spirit of the American people furnish a sure guarantee, that, at the proper time, this policy will be made to prevail under circumstances more auspicious to its successful prosecution, than those which now exist. But great as this object undoubtedly is, it is not the only one which demands the fostering care of the Government. The preservation and success of the Republican principle rests with us. To elevate its character, and extend its influence, rank among our most important duties; and the best means to accomplish this desirable end, are those which will rivet the attachment of our citizens to the Government of their choice, by the comparative lightness of their public burdens, and by the attraction which the superior success of its operations will present to the admiration and respect of the world. Through the favor of an overruling and indulgent Providence, our country is blessed with the general prosperity, and our citizens exempted from the pressure of taxation, which other less favored portions of the human family are obliged to bear; yet, it is true, that many of the taxes collected from our citizens, through the medium of imposts, have, for a considerable period, been onerous. In many particulars, these taxes have borne severely upon the laboring and less prosperous classes of the community, being imposed on the necessaries of life, and this, too, in cases where the burden was not relieved by the consciousness, that it would ultimately contribute to make us independent of foreign nations for articles of prime necessity, by the encouragement of their growth and manufacture at home. They have been cheerfully borne, because they were thought to be necessary to the support of Government, and the payment of the debts unavoidably incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties. But have we a right to calculate on the same cheerful acquiescence, when it is known that the, necessity for their continuance would cease, were it not for irregular, improvident, and unequal appropriations of the public funds? Will not the people demand, as they have a right to do, such a prudent system of expenditure, as will pay the debts of the Union, and authorize the reduction of every tax, to as low a point as the wise observance of the necessity to protect that portion of our manufactures and labor, whose prosperity is essential to our national safety and independence, will allow? When the national debt is paid, the duties upon those articles which we do not raise, may be repealed with safety, and still leave, I trust without oppression to any section of the country, an accumulating surplus fund, which may be beneficially applied to some well digested system of improvement.

Under this view, the question, as to the manner in which the Federal Government can, or ought to embark in the construction of roads and canals, and the extent to which it may impose burthens on the people for these purposes, may be presented on its own merits, free of all disguise, and of every embarrassment, except such as may arise from the Constitution itself. Assuming these suggestions to be correct, will not our constituents require the observance of a course by which they can be effected? Ought they not to require it? With the best disposition to aid, as far as I can conscientiously, in furtherance of works of internal improvement, my opinion is, that the soundest views of national policy at this time, point to such a course. Besides, the avoidance of an evil influence upon the local concerns of the country, how solid is the advantage which the Government will reap from it in the elevation of its character? How gratifying the effect, of presenting to the world the sublime spectacle of a republic of more than twelve millions of happy people, in the fifty-fourth year of her existence, after having passed through two protracted wars, the one for the acquisition, and the other for the maintenance of liberty—free from debt, and with all her immense resources unfettered! What a salutary influence would not such an exhibition exercise upon the cause of liberal principles and free government throughout the world? Would we not ourselves find, in its effect, an additional guarantee, that our political institutions will be transmitted to the most remote posterity, without decay? A course of policy destined to witness events like these, cannot be benefited by a legislation which tolerates a scramble for appropriations that have no relation to any general system of improvement, and whose good effects must, of necessity, be very limited. In the best view of these appropriations, the abuses to which they lead, far exceed the good which they are capable of promoting. They may be resorted to as artful expedients, to shift upon the Government the losses of unsuccessful private speculation, and thus by ministering to personal ambition and self-aggrandizement, tend to sap the foundations of public virtue, and taint the administration of the Government with a demoralizing influence.

In the other view of the subject, and the only remaining one, which it is my intention to present at this time, is involved the expediency of embarking in a system of internal improvement, without a previous amendment of the Constitution, explaining and defining the precise power of the Federal Government over it: assuming the right to appropriate money, to aid in the construction of national works, to be warranted by the cotemporaneous, and continued exposition of the Constitution, its insufficiency for the successful prosecution of them, must be admitted by all candid minds. If we look to usage to define the extent of the right, that will be found so variant, and embracing so much that has been overruled, as to involve the whole subject in great uncertainty, and to render the execution of our respective duties in relation to it, replete with difficulty and embarrassment. It is in regard to such works, and the acquisition of additional territory, that the practice obtained its first footing. In most, if not all other disputed questions of appropriation, the construction of the Constitution may be regarded as unsettled, if the right to apply money, in the enumerated cases, is placed on the ground of usage.

The subject has been one of much, and I may add, painful reflection to me. It has bearings that are well calculated to exert a powerful influence upon our hitherto prosperous system of government, and which, on some accounts, may even excite despondency in the breast of an American citizen. I will not detain you with professions of zeal in the cause of internal improvements. If to be their friend is a virtue which deserves commendation our country is blessed with an abundance of it; for I do not suppose there is an intelligent citizen who does not wish to see them flourish. But though all are their friend, but few, I trust, are unmindful of the means by which they should be promoted: none certainly are so degenerate as to desire their success at the cost of that sacred instrument, with the preservation of which is indissolubly bound our country's hopes. If different impressions are entertained in any quarter; if it is expected that the People of this country, reckless of their constitutional obligations, will prefer their local interests to the principles of the Union, such expectations will in the end be disappointed; or if it be not so, then indeed has the world but little to hope from the example of free government. When an honest observance of constitutional compacts cannot be obtained from communities like ours, it need not be anticipated elsewhere; and the cause in which there has been so much martyrdom, and from which so much was expected by the friends of liberty, may be abandoned; and the degrading truth, that man is unfit for self-government admitted. And this will be the case if *expediency* be made a rule of construction in interpreting the Constitution. Power in no government could desire a better shield for the insidious advances, which it is ever ready to make, upon the checks that are designed to restrain its action.

But I do not entertain such gloomy apprehensions. If it be the wish of the People that the construction of roads and canals should be conducted by the Federal Government, it is not only highly expedient, but indispensably necessary, that a previous amendment of the Constitution, delegating the necessary power, and defining and restricting its exercise with reference to the sovereignty of the States, should be made. Without it, nothing extensively useful can be effected. The right to exercise as much jurisdiction as is necessasy to preserve the works, and to raise funds by the collection of tolls to keep them in repair, cannot be dispensed with. The Cumberland road should be an instructive admonition of the consequences of acting without this right. Year, after year, contests are witnessed, growing out of efforts to obtain the necessary appropriations for completing and repairing this useful work. Whilst one Congress may claim and exercise the power, a succeeding one may deny it; and this fluctuation of opinion must be unavoidably fatal to any scheme, which, from its extent, would promote the interests and elevate the character of the country. The experience of the past has shown, that the opinion of Congress is subject to such fluctuation.

If it be the desire of the people that the agency of the Federal Governmen should be confined to the appropriation of money, in aid of such undertakings, in virtue of State authorities, then the occasion, the manner, and the extent of the appropriations, should be made the subject of constitutional regulation.—This is the more necessary, in order that they may be equitable among the several States; promote harmony between different sections of the Union and their Representatives; preserve other parts of the Constitution from being undermined by the exercise of doubtful powers, or the too great extension of those which are not so; and protect the whole subject against the deleterious influence of combinations, to carry, by concert, measures which, considered by themselves, might meet but little countenance.

That a constitutional adjustment of this power, upon equitable principles, is, in the highest degree, desirable can scarcely be doubted; nor can it fail to be promoted by every sincere friend to the success of our political institutions. In no government are appeals to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, more suitable than in ours. No good motive can be assigned for the exercise of power by the constituted authorities, while those for whose benefit it is to be exercised, have not conferred it, and may not be willing to confer it. It would seem to me that an honest application of the conceded powers of the General Government to the advancement of the common weal, present a sufficient scope to satisfy a reasonable ambition. The difficulty and supposed impracticability of obtaining an amendment of the Constitution in this respect, is, I firmly believe, in a great degree, unfounded. The time has never yet been, when the patriotism and intelligence of the American people were not fully, equal to the greatest exigency; and it never will, when the subject calling forth their interposition is plainly presented to them. To do so with the questions involved in this bill, and to urge them to an early, zealous, and full consideration of their deep importance, is in my estimation, among the highest of our duties.

A supposed connexion between appropriations for internal improvement and the system of protecting duties, growing out of the anxieties of those more immediately interested in their success, has given rise

to suggestions which it is proper I should notice on this occasion. My opinions on these subjects have never been concealed from those who had a right to know them. Those which I have entertained on the latter, have frequently placed me in opposition to individuals as well as communities, whose claims upon my friendship and gratitude are of the strongest character; but I trust there has been nothing in my public life which has exposed me to the suspicion of being thought capable of sacrificing my views of duty to private considerations, however strong they may have been, or deep the regrets which they are capable of exciting.

As long as the encouragement of domestic manufactures is directed to national ends, it shall receive from me a temperate but steady support. There is no necessary connexion between it and the system of appropriations. On the contrary, it appears to me that the supposition of their dependence upon each other, is calculaied to excite the prejudices of the public against both. The former is sustained on the grounds of its consistency with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, of its origin being traced to the assent of all the parties to the original compact, and of its having the support and approbation of a majority of the people; on which account, it is at least entitled to a fair experiment. The suggestions to which I have alluded refer to a forced continuance of the national debt, by means of large appropriations, as a substitute for the security which the system derives from the principles on which it has hitherto been sustained. Such a course would certainly indicate either an unreasonable distrust of the people, or a consciousness that the system does not possess sufficient soundness for its support, if left to their voluntary choice, and its own merits. Those who suppose that any policy thus founded can be long upheld in this country, have looked upon its history with eyes very different from mine. This policy, like every other, must abide the will of the people, who will not be likely to allow any device, however specious, to conceal its character and tendency.

In presenting these opinions, I have spoken with the freedom and candor which I thought the occasion for their expression called for, and now respectfully return the bill which has been under consideration for your further deliberation and judgment.

ANDREW JACKSON.

*Statements from the Treasury Department.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts for 1830, estimated at | | $23,840,000 |
| Customs | 22,000,000 | |
| Lands | 1,200,000 | |
| Bank dividends | 490,000 | |
| Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties, direct taxes, and canal tolls | 150,000 | |
| To which is to be added the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on 1st January, 1830 | | 4,410,071 |
| Making an aggregate of | | 28,250,071 |
| The expenditures for 1830 were estimated at | | 23,755,526 |
| Viz: | | |
| Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous | 2,473,225 | |
| Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements | 5,525,189 | |
| Naval service, including the gradual Improvement | 4,257,111 | |
| Public debt | 11,500,000 | |
| Which would leave an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1831, of | | 4,494,545 |
| Amount of receipts for the year 1830, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury | | $23,840,000 |
| Amount estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1830 | | 4,410,071 |
| | | 28,250,071 |
| Of which sum estimated to be in the Treasury on 1st January, 1830, there are bad debts amounting to | 1,426,546 | |
| And there will be required by the several Departments to complete the service of the year 1829 | 2,457,173 | |
| Making the sum to be deducted as unavailable for 1830 | | 3,883,719 |
| Leaving as applicable to service of 1830 | | 24,366,352 |
| Expenditures: | | |
| Amount already appropriated up to 17th May, 1830 | 11,938,305 | |
| For payment of public debt | 11,500,000 | |
| Amount of bills pending between the two Houses on amendments which will probably pass | 436,544 | |
| Amount of bills that will probably pass the present session | 1,197,366 | |
| | | 25,072,215 |
| Estimated deficiency | | 705,836 |
| Appropriations contained in bills that have passed the Senate, and are now pending in the House of Representatives | | $1,275,201 |
| Appropriations in bills that have passed the House of Representatives, and are now pending in the Senate | | 376,685 |
| Appropriations in bills of the Senate that have not as yet passed the body | | 5,734,127 |
| Appropriations in bills of the House of Representatives still pending in that House | | 2,085,271 |
| | | $9,471,284 |

The following extract from a circular to the Collector, from the Treasury Department, explanatory of the law authorizing the storing of Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa, is republished for the information and benefit of the merchants:

"In relation to the second section, I have to state, that all Coffee and Cocoa imported subsequently to the passage of the act, may, at the option of the importer, be put into the Custom House Stores, under his bond, and at his expense and risk; and that all Coffee and Cocoa thus stored, which shall remain under your controul on the 31st of December next, will be entitled to the deduction authorized by the act: that is, to pay the same duty as if they had been imported after the said 31st day of December next."

The eastern people are apprehensive of inconvenience to families, from the questions which the deputy marshals will ask in taking the census. For instance—"who is the head of the family?" and "of what age are the females?"

Addison says, that a dog has been the companion of man 600 years, and has learned from him only one of his vices—that is to worry his species when he finds them in distress. Tie a sauce-pan to a dog's tail, and another dog will fall on him—put a man in prison for debt, and another will lodge a detainer against him.

## FOREIGN.

*New York, June* 10.

*European Intelligence.*—By the arrival of the ship Hannibal, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 4th, we are in the possession of advices from London to the evening of the 3d of May. The health of the King is the all-absorbing topic of discourse; and, from the anxiety it causes, the most interesting subject in the English papers. His death, however, is an event that must have been long anticipated, as at no distant period, and every prudential measure taken by those in power to secure the kingdom against commotion when it should happen. The death of the Duke of Clarence, though he is said to possess but little of the confidence of the nation, it appears to us, is a thing much more to be deprecated than that of the present King. The decease of the latter still leaves a head to the kingdom, in whose name its affairs would be administered most probably much as at present; but that of the former would expose the government to all the dangers that arise from a long minority in the turbulent state of public feeling that is generally excited by the distracted counsels of a Regency.

Parliament met on the 26th April, but nothing of moment was done up to the 3d May, the last date.

Efforts are making in various parts of the Kingdom, by petitions to Parliament, to mitigate the punishment of forgery: and to enable debtors to take the benefit of the Insolvent act without first going to prison.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 3, 1830.—The King has suffered much by a want of sleep; nevertheless his Majesty's symptoms are mitigated this morning.

(Signed) HENRY HALFORD.
MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY."

The sale of Cotton at Liverpool on Saturday 1st May was 1,500 bags. On the preceding days it had been less, and prices are somewhat lower than a fortnight or three weeks ago. This is owing, says a London paper not to any permanent cause, but to an apprehension of a diminution for a short time in the demand for home consumption.

*Trade.*—The lamented illness of the King has caused a considerable stagnation in the fancy trade; but we hope that both cause and effect will soon be at an end by his Majesty's restoration to health. The cloth business at Leeds is in a state of considerable bustle; and improvement is perceptible, even in price, at Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, &c. At Barnsley more work is given out to the linen weavers; there is, however, scarcely any advance in wages. In the manufacturing villages around Huddersfield many of the poor work people still suffer extreme distress.

*From the New York American.*

The Duke of Clarence, who succeeds to the Throne of England in the event of the death of the present King, must be now in the 63d year of his age. The princess Victoria, daughter of the late Duke of Kent, who, after the Duke of Clarence, is the heir presumptive to the crown, is in the eleventh year of her age, and is already nearly as great a favorite with the English people as was the lamented wife of Prince Leopold. Her acquisitions and accomplishments are said to be quite uncommon for such a child, and her temper and manners have been highly extolled. The present heir apparent is represented as being of a haughty and morose disposition—"neither seeking nor obtaining from those around him admiration or respect." If so, he must differ very much from the rest of his family, who, whatever may be their personal character in other respects, have never been charged with a want of urbanity of manners. There are those in this city who recollect the Duke of Clarence when a midshipman of the British navy, as a lively and frolicsome boy. At the very time that his flirtations here with some of the belles of that day were assuming so grave a character, that the Admiral under whom he sailed thought it necessary to interdict the ladies of the city from dancing with his royal highness, the brother to "the first gentleman in the world" was skating with the boys of the city behind where the hospital is now situated, with a sergeant's guard as an escort tagging at his heels. The following biographical notice of the Duke is taken from Lieber's Conversations Lexicon:

DUKE OF CLARENCE, William Henry, Prince of England, second brother of King George IV. born August 21, 1767, was educated for the Navy, and passed through all the ranks, but received no command. In the House of Lords, he constantly opposed the war policy of the Ministry. Humanity is indebted to him for his exertions for the abolition of the Slave Trade. His uniting with the Opposition contributed to the overthrow of Pitt and Addington, but he still lived on the best terms with the Royal Family. He was passionately attached to the celebrated actress, Mrs. Jordan, with whom he was connected many years, and had several children by her: she died at Bordeaux, in 1816. The Duke of Clarence conducted Louis XVIII. to the coast of France in 1814. He married the Princess Adelaide, of Saxe-Meiningen, July 11, 1818; and was desirous of fixing his residence thenceforth at Osnabruck. He lives now with his wife in London. In 1827, under Canning's administration, the Duke of Clarence was appointed Lord High Admiral of England; but he retired from that office soon after the Duke of Wellington had been made Premier.

On Thursday last, 226 shares U. States' Bank Stock, were sold in New York at 130 dollars.

*Thickness of a Soap Bubble.*—Newton succeeded in determining the thickness of very thin laminæ of transparent substances by observing the color which they reflect. A soap bubble is a thin shell of water, and is observed to reflect different colors from different parts of its surface. Immediately before the bubble bursts, a black spot may be observed near the top. At this part the thickness has been proved not to exceed the 2,500,000 part of an inch.

## ACTS OF CONGRESS.

The following is a list of the Laws of a Public nature passed at the late session of Congress. The whole number passed is 219, the great majority being of a private or local nature.

An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, for the suppression of fraudulent practices at the public sales of the lands of the United States.

An act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia State line and navy of the Continental Army, during the Revolutionary war.

An act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal West of the river Mississippi.

An act to continue in force an act to authorize the importation and allowance of drawback on brandy in casks of a capacity not less than 15 gallons.

An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the public debt of the United States.

An act making appropriations for certain arrearages in the naval service for the year 1829.

An act to authorize surveyers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to enroll and licence, ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.

An act for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers and other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners.

An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830.

An act making appropriations for certain Fortifications for the year 1830.

An act to provide for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1830.

An act making appropriations for the military service for the year 1830.

An act making appropriations on account of the Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster's Departments.

An act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1830.

An act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties.

An act to reduce the duties on coffee, tea and cocoa.

An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen, of the Sloop of War Hornet.

An act making appropriation for the improvement of certain harbors, and for removing obstructions at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1830.

An act to alter and amend the 65th article of the first section of an act, entitled an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. States; passed the 10th of April, 1806.

An act providing for the settlement of the accounts of certain Diplomatic Functionaries.

An act making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties.

An act making appropriations for examinations and surveys; and, also, for certain works of Internal Improvement.

An act authorizing a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.

An act making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors, and directing surveys.

An act making a re-appropriation of a sum heretofore appropriated for the suppression of the slave trade.

An act to reduce the duty of salt.

An act to reduce the duty of Molasses, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign materials.

An act to exempt deserters, in time of peace, from the punishment of death.

An act to amend the acts regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain colonies of Great Britain.

The following interesting account of the loss of the Boston Packet, and hazardous escape of her passengers, is taken from the Boston Daily Advertiser of yesterday. Miss Boag, the only passenger who perished, is said to have borne the hardships of which she died with a woman's fortitude, and met her fate with a Christian's resignation:

"Sailed from Charleston on the evening of May 18th, bound to Liverpool. Lat. 39 31, long. 63 46, Tuesday, 26th of May, commenced with fresh breezes and squally weather, which continued until sunset. At 10 P. M. a heavy cloud began to rise in the S. W. At half past ten, sharp lightning; clewed up the top gallant sails, and hauled the mainsail up. At 11, heavy thunder and sharp lightning; the second flash struck the ship, burst the main royal from the gaskets, and burnt it—knocked down the steward, and Isaac Hopkins, a sailor, and filled the ship full of electric fluid. We examined the ship immediately to ascertain if the masts were injured, or the lightning had pased through the deck; but the mast appeared uninjured. We single reefed the maintopsail, and were about to hand the mainsail, when we ascertained that the ship was on fire. Immediately cleared the main and after hatchways, to get at the fire, heaving the cotton overboard, cutting holes in the deck, and plying water in every direction, but all in vain—the cotton in the main hold was on fire, fore and aft, on both sides, burning like tinder. Our only alternative was to clear away the boats and get them out; part of the crew and passengers at work, keeping the fire down, as much as possible by drawing and heaving water. The scuppers being stopped up, we stove water casks over holes cut in the deck, and in the main hatchway, but all to no good purpose, for before we could get the long boat over the ship's side, the fire had burst through the decks and out the larboard side of the ship. The flames raged with such violence, and consumed the vessel so rapidly, that nothing could be saved from the wreck We got out about forty gallons of water, and provisions sufficient, on a short allowance, to keep the passengers and crew alive for three weeks. Almost every thing else, even the money, watches and clothes were destroyed.

At 3, A. M., the main and mizen masts were burnt off below deck, and the masts fell in the water. At half past 3, the passengers and crew were all in the boats; the flames had then reached the forecastle, and the ship was one complete flame of fire, fore and aft. All on board exerted themselves to the utmost to save the ship, but without avail—about three hours had changed one of the best ships that ever floated, to a complete volcano, and cast twenty-three persons adrift on the open ocean. The cabin passengers were Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin and servant; Dr. Wm Boag, and his sister Miss Ansella Boag, of Manchester, England; Mr. Niel McNeil, and Mr. Samuel S. Osgood. When they embarked on board the boats, it was raining violently, and the sea was running very high. Miss Boag, the only lady passenger, died the next day, Wednesday, from fatigue, and was buried on the following day with the church service. We remained in the boats near the fire of the wreck for two days, and at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, were taken on board the brig Idas, Capt. Barnaby, of Liverpool, N. S. from Demerara, bound to Halifax, and were treated with every kindness and attention. After being on board the brig two days, we fell in with the brig Camillus, Capt. Robert Edes, who was good enough to offer us passage to Boston, and received us on board his ship."

We understand that the ship was insured to the amount of $20,000 at two offices in this city.

**Blanks for sale.**

**We have for some time past understood that the President of the U. States was about to make a journey. The following notice of the subject, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, is probably correct in all essential particulars:**

"The President of the United States will, as we understand, visit the North during the present summer; but as his private concerns in Tennessee may require his presence before he returns to the Seat of Government, he may probably set off at an early period, and proceed through Philadelphia, New York, and the New England States, cross Vermont, and pass up the line of the Erie Canal, and cross the Lake into Ohio and Tennessee. By this route he would pass through the Western Country at a healthy season, and would be enabled to examine the works of internal improvement, completed by New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, on their own resources.—The President, we learn, wishes to travel with as little parade as possible. He will be welcomed every where."

*Washington, June* 11.

We gave credit and circulation in our last, to a statement of the New York Courier, relative to a proposed journey of the President of the United States, which we presumed, from the known connections of the Courier to be essentially correct. We learn, however, from a source here entitled to credit, that it is entirely erroneous as to the route by which the President means to travel to Tennessee. Instead of going by way of Philadelphia, New York, the New England States, and the Lakes, he will go direct to his seat in Tennessee.

We are not surprized at the Courier's being led into error, it having been currently reported here, some days ago, that the President was going by the way of New York and West Point.—*Nat. Int.*

'*The blessed effects of the Tariff.*'—"The imports into the United States, according to the documents before Congress, during the year ending with the 30th September last, amounted to $74,492,527, less by about fourteen millions than they were the year previous, and less than they have been in any year since 1821. The exports during the last year have amounted to $72,358.671, differing very little from those of the year ending September 30, 1828, but, with the exception of that year, less than they have been since 1821. The amount of domestic articles exported is $55,700,193, less than we exported in 1816, when the amount exceeded 64 millions."

A few facts will shew some other of the probable consequences of this measure, to the people and the Government.

In the London Price Current of April 6th, are notices of Exports from London to Quebec, of the following articles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pimento | 20,920 lbs. |
| Pepper | 34,285 |
| Indigo | 11,037 |
| Coffee | 26,300 |
| Cloves | 2,640 |
| E. I Piece Goods | 9,363 |

We are told by a practical merchant, says the Philadelphia Gazette, that the consumption of Pimento in Canada, is very small, probably not above 2000 lbs. a year. For Indigo, as they are not manufacturers, there can be little domestic demand. Coffee, for home consumption, they receive direct from the West Indies.

The editor of the Gazette asks what is the *ultimate* destination of these articles?—There can be no difficulty in answering that question, after reading the subjoined article from the Liverpool Times of the 18th April:—

"Some facts have recently come to our knowledge, from which we infer that the exhorbitant duties imposed by the Government of the United States, on British manufactures, are producing the same effects in America, that the exclusion of French silks produced in this country. A well organized and most extensive system of smuggling has been introduced on the Canadian frontier, which will doubtless exist as long as the present tariff remains a part of the law of the land. A person has recently been in this country, offering to introduce English goods into the United States, across the Canadian frontier, for a premium of five per cent: and we have been informed that, the week before last, not less than 150 tons of Yorkshire cloths were despatched to Canada, from the port of London, in one ship, to be introduced in this manner. This is one of the methods by which the Tariff has been rendered useless to the American manufacturers. Even if Congress had not imposed those absurd and ruinous duties on wool, iron, flax, and other raw materials used in the American manufactures which at present exist, this circumstance would have been sufficient to defeat their attempts to force manufactures. With such a frontier as the United States possess, smuggling can never be put down. A hundred thousand men could not guard the thousands of miles of forest, lake and river, that border on British America. Even in this country, smuggling exists to an immense extent, in spite of the coast guard, and in spite of the host of custom house officers and excisemen, who are continually on the alert. On the coast of Kent, Sussex, Hants, and Dorsetshire, almost every laborer is a smuggler, and hundreds of men may be made to turn out, at any time, for a battle with the revenue officers. The Americans have as great a dislike to exhorbitant duties as other people, and will in a few years, become as inveterate smugglers as any that exist in Europe. It requires some time to organize a perfect system of smuggling, but, when once the habit is established, it can only be eradicated by a complete change in the law."

**In relation to the law, lately passed in Tennessee, giving a right of occupancy to any man whose wife had three or more children at one birth, to 200 acres of land for each child, a member of that Legislature writes:—"I will tell you the reason that prompted me to introduce that law. There are six women living in the district that I represented that had three children at one birth, and one that had *five!*—all of them poor. Since my return home I have heard of three others in this State who come within the provision of the law."**

A high compliment to Washington Irving has recently been paid by the Royal Society of London. At the disposal of this Institution two gold medals are placed annually, by the King, to be adjudged to authors distinguished by works honorable to themselves and to literature. These have been awarded, for the present year, to Washington Irving and Henry Hallam, Esqs.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

*To the friends of the Bible throughout N. Carolina*

It is generally known, that the American Bible Society, at its annual meeting in May, 1828, adopted a resolution of supplying, in two years, all the destitute families in the United States with the Holy Scriptures. The Society did not adopt this memorable resolution without solemn deliberation, without being fully aware of the magnitude of the enterprize which they were about to undertake, and without having received numerous pledges of valuable assistance from distinguished friends of the Bible cause, in different sections of the country. Such an enterprize needs to be mentioned, in order to commend itself to patriotism, the philanthropy, and the piety of the whole nation. The speedy introduction of the sacred writings into "*eight hundred thousand families*" which have been hitherto "unblessed" with the oracles of God, must exert an influence on our population and be attended with results which no finite mind can estimate. This great Society, which is entirely national in its views and labors, and which numbers amongst its warm friends and liberal patrons the most excellent characters of various denominations in the United States, printed or purchased, the present year, 308,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures, averaging nearly 1,000 copies per day. In the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, the work is already accomplished. In the six New-England States and in the State of New York the supply is so far effected, that a few months will probably cause its completion. In Virginia, twelve agents are now in the service of the State Society, about 18 counties have already been supplied, and strong expectations are entertained that the remainder will also be supplied before the next anniversary.

In the other States, and in the Territories, the work is less forward, but many extensive districts, especially in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia, have been supplied, and almost every where much preparatory labor has been performed; and the Board think that the work of supplying all the destitute families in the United States with the Bible in two years from May last, is still practicable, if the friends of the institution will co-operate. With prompt and energetic effort on the part of all, the means can be raised, and the Board wish it to be distinctly understood, that without great effort, both on the part of the old States and new, the work cannot be done. If many of those societies which have purchased books on credit do not pay for them within a few months, the work cannot be done. If those societies which have pledged donations, do not in some good measure redeem their pledges, the work cannot be done. If those counties which are yet to be supplied, do not enter on the supply at once, the work cannot be done. The great danger as to the failure in this enterprize is from "the thief of time"—procrastination. Conquer this enemy and the work is done, every family has its Bible by May, 1831.

For the preceding general remarks, we are chiefly indebted to the New York Observer. Permit us now to invite your attention more particularly to the Bible cause in North Carolina. Extensive operations were not commenced in this State at as early a period as in several other sections of the Union. Since November, however, fifteen or sixteen thousand Bibles and Testaments have been procured by our different Bible Societies. Of these, 8,000 Bibles and 1,000 Testaments were procured by the North Carolina Bible Society, and forwarded to the following places, viz: 1,500 to Edenton, 500 to Plymouth, 1,500 to Washington, 1,500 to Newbern, 1,500 to Wilmington, 500 to Fayetteville, and 1,000 to Raleigh. It was expected that nearly all these Bibles would have been distributed during the winter and spring. But the Society has been greatly disappointed in their efforts to obtain the services of a sufficient number of well qualified agents. The consequence is, that a large proportion of the books have not yet been distributed. The work of distribution will be prosecuted even in the low country to some considerable extent during the summer, and be finished next winter.

In Iredell, Caswell, Granville, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington counties, the good work has already been accomplished. In Beaufort, Craven, Robeson, Wake, Person, Rowan, Cabarrus and Guilford it is expected the supply will in a few weeks be completed. Agents have either commenced, or are soon to begin their operations in Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Wilkes, Surry, Orange, Franklin, Nash, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Cumberland, Richmond, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, and perhaps a few other counties. Preparatory measures have been already adopted for extensive operations, and the general agents propose to visit with as little delay as possible many other counties in different parts of the State. One of them will probably proceed as far east as Camden and Currituck, the other, as far west as Haywood and Macon.

A few counties have formed societies, and commenced with a good degree of zeal the benevolent work of supplying their destitute families with Bibles without waiting to be visited by an agent. As the field which we are called to occupy is very extensive, and the time alloted us to accomplish a great work is short, we hope other counties will exhibit equal zeal in this glorious cause. Even half a dozen cordial friends might form a society, procure Bibles either on credit or as a donation from the parent society at New York, and speedily supply every destitute family in their county with a copy of the sacred volume. The object is surely worthy of special efforts, of untiring zeal, and liberal pecuniary assistance. Whilst in other States during the past year many have contributed to the Bible cause their twenties, their thirties, their fifties, their hundreds, and a few even their thousands, there have not been wanting in North Carolina, instances of commendable zeal and liberality. Washington county was chiefly supplied by a few benevolent persons, some of whom contributed $20 each. Iredell having at considerable expense provided for its own wants, has purchased 600 Bibles and procured an agent for an adjacent county. To obtain the necessary funds, a subscription was commenced to ascertain how many persons could be found in the county, who would give $10 each. Twelve $10 subscriptions were soon obtained, and it was expected the number would be increased to twenty or more. Rowan County Bible Society has voted to use its endeavors to raise during the present year $1,000. One person immediately subscribed $25, and ten others $10 each. No doubt was entertained but many persons not present at the meeting would subscribe liberally. In Cabarrus well, one lady has given her gold watch, another $20. Granville Bible Society having its own numerous destitute families, has voted to raise $2000. Several persons subscribed $50 each, others $30, $25, &c. This Society has recently purchased 2,000 Bibles for the purpose of assisting in supplying five neighboring counties. In Wake, the friends of the Bible have voted to raise $1,000, and one person in Raleigh has subscribed 100 dollars. We could mention gentlemen in other counties who have given their tens and their fifteens, and Mr. Thomas Blewitt, of the Baptist denomination, in Richmond county in this State, has just made a donation of one thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.—These are praiseworthy examples, and might easily be imitated by *thousands* in North Carolina. Should the friends of the Bible in this State generally exhibit an equal degree of zeal and liberality in this good work, we would soon have the necessary means for supplying '*our thirty thousand destitute families*' with the bread of life. But it ought not to be concealed, that whilst we have procured nearly 20,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures, payment as yet has been made for only a small proportion of them.—Should the glorious author of the Bible graciously smile on our humble efforts, ten thousand copies more of the sacred writings will be procured in the course of this year, and the supply of our whole State be completed by April, 1831.

If this great work shall be accomplished, (and who would not regret its failure,) it is much to be feared there will be a deficiency of funds to the amount of several thousand dollars. This consideration will

afford some apology, if any be needed, for our earnestness and personal address.

Reader! have you done any thing for *"the special Bible effort?"* Any thing for your town, your county, your state, or your nation—any thing correspondeing with your means, and worthy of the Godlike object? If so, we congratulate you on having lent your assistance to carry forward one of the noblest enterprizes of this age. A gentleman who has seen as much of the religious world as almost any other man living writes from Greece, in reference to the present attitude of the Bible cause in the United States, "This is an example worthy to be held up to the view of christianized Europe, and of all nations." "It will appear noble even to those who shall behold the Millennial glory." But you have as yet done nothing? The present is a most favorable time for you to perform your part; and your prompt and generous assistance and cordial co-operation with other friends is greatly needed to place the oracles of God in every family in your community—in your State. If you put forth no efforts and make no sacrifices—if you remain idle spectators, whilst others perform all the labor and sustain all the expense, you cannot participate in the elevated joy and glorious rewards, pertaining to the accomplishment of this sublime enterprize. They will belong to others and not to you.

P. W. DOWD, } Agents of the American
D. GOULD, } B. S. for N. Carolina.

Raleigh, May 1830.

P. S. Money for the Bible cause in N. C. may be sent by mail, or otherwise, to either of the following gentlemen in Raleigh, viz: William Hill, Esq. Joseph Gales, Esq. or the Rev. Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D.

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*West India Trade.*—It appears that the Canadians were apprised in due season of the unsuccessful negotiations of Mr. McLane. The Montreal Gazette of the 3d inst. contains the President's Message on the subject, and conjectures what the contents were of the despatches which came upon its heels. That paper says—

"We are led to this conclusion, not merely by the apparent injustice of the demand of the American Government, but by the positive information received by the Chairman of the Committee of Trade, of this city, in a letter from one of a deputation of merchants in London, who waited upon the right honorable Mr. Herries, the President of the Board of Trade, on the 13th of April last. The expressions made use of by the right hon. gentleman are very strong, as will be seen by the following extract from the letter before referred to:—

'The result of the meeting being only a general assurance that His Majesty's Government will always take care that the interests of the North American Colonies will not be lost sight of, which they have the best disposition to promote, *and that no change in the system shall be adopted without due notice being given to the Colonies.*"

The Canadian Courant contains remarks to the same effect; and adds, that letters brought by the Canada, mentioned a rumor, that, in consequence of being dissatisfied with the answers of the British Minister, Mr. McLane contemplated returning to his own Government. This rumor, of course, is not entitled to much consideration.—*Com. Adv.*

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The following information, taken from the Philadelphia Inquirer, a paper friendly to the present Administration of the General Government, without, however, being as biased as some journals of that description, is, we believe, entitled to full credit:

"We learn from Washington, that the progress of the negotiations between our Minister at London and the British Secretary of State, in relation to the colonial trade, has been extremely limited indeed. The extent is, that Mr. McLane had addressed several pressing communications upon the subject to Lord Aberdeen, and that, to all these communications the British minister replied in very brief notes, courteously acknowledging their receipt, expressing the friendly dispositions of the British government towards the United States, and promising a more extended answer to the letters of our Envoy. The latest note of Mr. McLane to our Government states, that to another urgent communication from him to Lord Aberdeen, he had received another laconic note; simply reiterating the professions previously made, and the promise of a more detailed answer on the subject of the negotiation. While our minister flattered the government with no strong hopes of a favorable result of the negotiation, he suggested that it might be well enough for Congress to vest in the President certain contingent powers, to be exercised by him in the event of a treaty being made with Great Britain.

"The substance of the foregoing paragraph is derived from a source upon which we implicitly rely. The information which it furnishes leads us to the conclusion, that our Minister has gone quite far enough in supplicating the British government to open to us the colonial trade, and that the honor of our country requires that he should forbear from further importunities on the subject. We can do without the direct colonial trade, as well as the British colonies can do without it; and desirable as it may be to both to have it opened, we confess that we are not willing to see our country humbly laying her dignity at the foot of the British king, in order to secure any favor, however valuable it might prove to our commerce. We shall gain nothing by this humiliating course. If it be the interest of England to concede what we ask, she will do it, but not otherwise."

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A bill passed both Houses of Congress, at its recent Session, and is now a law, for increasing the salaries of the District Judges in different States. Among the rest, the salary of Judge Potter, of our State, was raised to $2,000.—*Ral. Reg.*

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A law has been passed by the Tennessee Legislature, to stop the odious practice of treating by candidates, and under its provisions, a candidate for the Legislature has been convicted of "treating electors to spirituous liquors, for the purpose of gaining their votes," and sentenced to pay a fine of $100.

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With respect to the actual condition of the bills retained by the President, for more mature consideration, we perceive a great diversity of opinion exists. The National Intelligencer still thinks, that the adjournment of Congress before the ten days had expired, granted to the President by the Constitution, to form a decision, has left him in the possession of absolute power to pass or reject the bills. On the contrary a number, we believe a majority, contend the bills are as essentially defeated by the adjournment of Congress, as if the President had put his veto upon them. Of this opinion, we understand is Mr. *Calhoun*. If this effect was contemplated by the President, when he determined to adopt this singular course, what have the friends of Internal Improvement to expect in future from him?—*Ral. Reg.*


# OBSERVER.

*FAYETTEVILLE:*

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1830.


## COUNTY CANDIDATES.

During our late County Court, the following gentlemen declared themselves candidates for seats in the next Legislature, viz: William Murchison, Esq. for the Senate; and Capt. Alexander McNeill, Capt. Alexander Buie, and Mr. Thomas H. Massy, for the House of Commons.

Also, Col. John Black, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

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On Friday last, James Millar, Esq. of this Town, was elected County Treasurer for this County, in place of Daniel McLean, Esq. deceased. And Duncan McNeill, Esq. was elected Treasurer of Public Buildings.

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*Fourth of July.*—We understand that the sub-committee charged with the selection of an Orator for this occasion, have fixed upon James Wright, Esq., who has acceded to their request.

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*The Convention question.*—It is probable that not ten of our readers have any knowledge of the facts disclosed in the Communication of "Hampden," in this day's paper, to which we invite particular attention. And it is a remarkable circumstance, showing how little even our prominent men are acquainted with the history of their own State, that this proposition to amend the Constitution, coming from the East, supported by half the East, for some of the very reasons now urged by the West in favor of a Convention should have entirely escaped notice in all the long, animated and able debates upon the subject.

How clearly this ancient proceeding of the House of Commons exposes the selfishness and injustice of the Eastern people of the present day! *Then* one-half of the East was in favor of a Convention, that they might correct evils which have *since* quadrupled, and to which has been added one not then felt, the crying injustice of an unequal representation, of the control of the large majority by the small minority. *Now*, though there is so large an accession to the evils of the Constitution under which we live, the whole body of Eastern members, with three or four honorable exceptions, is opposed to any amendment, for the reason that they will have to surrender their power to those to whom it should of right belong. But let them look forward to a day when they will be obliged to surrender the question. The vacant territory in the west will be settled, new counties formed out of it, and then will the scale be turned, and justice triumph.

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*The first Wheat.*—The first new Wheat in our market this season, was brought from Chatham on Saturday last by Mr. Gilmore, and sold for 82½ cents a bushel. A load has since sold for 86 cents.

*The first Corn.*—A gentleman in this town had green corn on his table on Tuesday last.

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The Supreme Court of the State commenced its Summer Term, in Raleigh, on Monday last.

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A large Bear was killed about 8 miles from this town on the 29th ultimo.

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The exact sum lately appropriated by Congress for the completion of the Works below Wilmington, was $25,688.

## Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### THE CONVENTION.

The Census for 1830, and the publication of Mr. Mac Rae's Map, will exhibit results, which will bring this subject before the citizens of North Carolina, in a more imposing shape than it has hitherto assumed. The question will come home to us, shall one third of the citizens of this State control the political destinies of the remaining two thirds? Shall we continue a basis of representation, which resembles that of no other free government, ancient or modern? a basis (as will be attempted to be shown hereafter) neither of *intelligence, wealth* or *population*.

To many it may seem unnecessary to demonstrate these propositions. The class of politicians who have hitherto opposed the amendment of the Constitution, have done so not by attempting to controvert these facts; the inequalities complained of have been admitted, but it has been resisted upon the ground, that the only object of those who desired a change, was the gratification of sectional ambition. The charge has been so repeatedly made, that in many instances, intelligent men have taken it to be true, without putting themselves to the trouble of investigation.

Is it a sectional question?—then does it belong to *the East* or *the West?* The answer drawn from the Journals of the Legislature for 1787, may dissipate the delusion which has prevailed upon the subject, and should be generally known.

The first proposition to amend the Constitution, was made on the 17th of December 1787, precisely eleven years from the date of the formation of that instrument (17th Dec. 1776) by PHILEMON HAWKINS of the county of *Warren*, seconded by RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT of the county of *Craven*, as the following extract from the Journal of the House of Commons will shew. It will be observed that the proposition was to amend the second and third articles of the Constitution, viz.

"Section 2d.—That the Senate shall be composed of Representatives annually chosen by ballot, one from each county in this State.

"Sec. 3d.—That the House of Commons shall be composed of Representatives annually chosen by ballot, two for each county; and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough, and Halifax."

"HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"*Monday, December* 17, 1787.

"Mr. P. Hawkins moved and was seconded, that the House enter into the following resolution, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the people of this State to authorise and direct their Representatives to be elected for the purpose of deliberating on the Federal Constitution, to take into their serious consideration, the second and third articles of the Constitution of this State, and so to alter them that *the Legislature may be less expensive, and its measures be more stable and uniform.*

"The question, will the House enter into this resolution or not? being put, was negatived: whereupon it was moved by Mr. Spaight and seconded by Mr. P. Hawkins, that the yeas and nays on said question be taken, which are as follows, to wit:"

The proposition to call a Convention, then, is not the offspring of sectional ambition;—it claims its origin from distinguised patriots, who drew their principles from the Revolutionary fountain, and was supported by more than one individual who assisted in the formation of the Constitution itself. The following list of yeas and nays, annexed to the names of the Counties, shows that it was not regarded as a sectional question, or, that if it was, that at that day, the opinions of patriots consulting for the public good, were not affected by climate or locality. It will be seen that the measure was supported by the entire representation from the counties of *Warren* and *Granville*, and opposed by that of *Orange*, *Rutherford* and *Moore*.

| *Counties.* | *Yeas.* | *Nays.* |
|---|---|---|
| Anson, | | Lanier. |
| Bertie, | | Oliver, Horn. |
| Beaufort, | | Smaw. |
| Brunswick, | | Dupre, Leonard. |
| Burke, | | McDowell. |
| Camden, | Dauge, | Sawyer. |
| Caswell, | Dickens, A. Sanders | |
| Cabarrus, | | Phifer. |
| Craven, | Spaight, | Nixon. |
| Chowan, | Copeland. | |
| Currituck, | Ferebee, Humphries. | |
| Chatham, | Anderson, | Jos. Stewart. |
| Davidson, | Hays. | |
| Dobbs, | Whitfield, | Sheppard. |
| Edgecomb, | | Dobein. |
| Franklin, | Hill. | |
| Granville, | Yancey, Lewis. | |
| Guilford, | Gardner, | Gowdy. |
| Greene, | Campbell, | |
| Gates, | J. Baker, | A. Baker. |
| Hertford, | Wynns, | Montgomery. |
| Hawkins, | Henderson, | Marshall. |
| Hyde, | | Eborn. |
| Jones, | N. Bryan, | Randal. |
| Lincoln, | Jenkins. | |
| Martin, | Bryan, | Smithwick. |
| Moore, | | Cox, Tyson. |
| Nash, | Thomas. | |
| New Hanover, | | Devane. |
| Northampton, | Vaughan, | Peebles. |
| Orange, | | Mebane, Lindley. |
| Onslow, | | Yates. |
| Perquimons, | Harvey. | |
| Pasquotank, | Koen, | Everagen. |
| Pitt, | Williams. | |
| Randolph, | Stanfield, Waddel. | |
| Rowan, | Carson, | Tatham. |
| Rockingham, | | Bethel. |
| Richmond, | | Picket. |
| Rutherford, | | Singleton, Withrow |
| Sullivan, | Scott, Maxwell. | |
| Sumner, | J. Sanders. | |
| Surry, | Coffin, | Gains. |
| Sampson, | | Dodd, Holmes. |
| Tyrrel, | | S. Spruil. |
| Wake, | Jones, | B. Sanders. |
| Warren, | P. Hawkins, W. Hawkins. | |
| Washington, | | Jas. Stewart. |
| Wayne, | | McKinnie. |
| Wilkes, | Brown, | J. Franklin. |
| *Towns.* | | |
| Edenton, | Cabarrus. | |
| Halifax, | | Davie. |
| Hillsboro', | | J. Taylor. |
| Salisbury, | | Steele. |
| Total, | Yeas 39, | Nays 44. |

The following table exhibits the relative support given to the measure by the different counties of the Eastern and Western sections, agreeably to the division now recognized by political partisans.

| *West.* | *Yeas.* | *Nays.* | *East.* | *Yeas.* | *Nays.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anson, | | 1 | Beaufort, | | 1 |
| Burke, | | 1 | Bertie, | | 2 |
| Caswell, | 2 | | Brunswick, | | 2 |
| Cabarrus, | | 1 | Camden, | 1 | 1 |
| Chatham, | 1 | 1 | Craven, | 1 | 1 |
| Guilford, | 1 | 1 | Chowan, | 1 | |
| Lincoln, | 1 | | Currituck, | 2 | |
| Moore, | | 2 | Dobbs, | 1 | 1 |
| Orange, | | 2 | Edgecomb, | | 1 |
| Randolph, | 2 | | Franklin, | 1 | |
| Rowan, | 1 | 1 | Granville, | 2 | |
| Rockingham, | | 1 | Greene, | 1 | |
| Rutherford, | | 2 | Gates, | 1 | 1 |
| Surry, | 1 | 1 | Hertford, | 1 | 1 |
| Richmond, | | 1 | Hyde, | | 1 |
| Wilkes, | 1 | 1 | Jones, | 1 | 1 |
| Hillsborough, | | 1 | Martin, | 1 | 1 |
| Salisbury, | | 1 | Nash, | 1 | |
| | | | New Hanover, | | 1 |
| | 10 | 18 | Northampton, | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Onslow, | | 1 |
| | | | Perquimons, | 1 | |
| | | | Pasquotank, | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Pitt, | 1 | |
| | | | Sampson, | | 2 |
| | | | Tyrrell, | | 1 |
| | | | Wake, | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Warren, | 2 | |
| | | | Wayne, | | 1 |
| | | | Edenton, | 1 | |
| | | | Halifax, | | 1 |
| | | | | 23 | 24 |

It will be observed that even in *Wake*, the proposition was not regarded as treason at that day. *'Tempora mutantur.'*

HAMPDEN.

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A meeting of the General Committee of Arrangements, for the approaching Anniversary, is requested at the Town Hall, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

*Thursday, June* 17, 1830.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wadesborough and its vicinity, convened at the Court House, on Saturday the 5th day of June 1830, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, Thomas D. Parke, Magistrate of Police, was called to the chair, and Sam'l Knox, Esq. appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, That a Committee of thirteen persons be appointed to make suitable arrangements, whereupon the following persons were appointed, viz:

Sam'l Spencer, Joseph White, Wm. A. Morris, Dr. Thos. D. Parke, Hiram Jennings, Jeremiah Benton, Clement Marshall, Wm. W. Hall, A. W. Brandon, Hugh McKenzie, Wm. B. McCorkle, A. Myers, Elisha Hubbard.

And on motion, it was further resolved, That E. S. Hubbard, A. W. Brandon, Wm. W. Hall, A. Myers, and Dr. Thos. D. Parke, have full power to act as a sub-committee and make all necessary arrangements until the day of celebration. The meeting then adjourned.

The Committee met on Monday following, agreeable to appointment, when they reported as follows: Dr. George W. Dismukes, Orator of the Day, Maj. Jas. Boggan, Reader of the Declaration of Independence, and Col. J. W. Northrop, Marshal of the Day.

WM. W. HALL, *Sec. of Committee.*

*Wadesborough, June* 7, 1830.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

*"Beware of Dogs!!!"*—Whether the Dogs which infest our streets, particularly at night, are subjects of presentment to the Grand Jury as a nuisance, or whether our Legislature have granted them immunities for encouraging the improvement of the breed, I am not sufficiently learned in the law to determine. A word of caution, however, especially at this season, cannot be improper; and the citizens are hereby notified, that it is at the risk of life, or limb, for them to attempt the passage of the half-way bridge in Lower Fayetteville, after ten o'clock at night, on foot, and unarmed.

C.

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DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 3d instant, RICHARD LLOYD, Esq., aged 48 years.

At Marlborough Court House, S. C., on the 30th ult. Mrs. DORITHA MUNNERLYN, consort of Mr. Wm. Munnerlyn of that place.

In Hillsborough, on the 6th instant, Mr. ARCHIBALD W. BUIE, in the 27th year of his age, after a long and distressing illness. He was a native of this county.

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50 a 62½. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 5. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60 a 65. Beeswax, 20 cts.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

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PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to June 9, Brig Damon from New York.

CLEARED, Brig Leopard for Martinique. Sch'rs Complex for Halifax, Antelope for Port-au-Prince.

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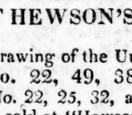
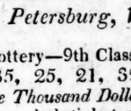
METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

For the last week.

| DAYS. | 6 a. m. | 12 m. | 6 p. m. | WIND, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | 72° | 83 | 90 | S. S. W. moder. |
| Friday, | 77 | 89 | 91 | Variable. |
| Saturday, | 79 | 86 | 91 | S. E. moderate. |
| Sunday, | 80 | 89 | 93 | S. S. W. |
| Monday, | 83 | 89 | 93 | S. S. W. |
| Tuesday, | 77 | 87 | 89 | S. S. E. |
| Wednesday, | 79 | 91 | 88 | N. E. |

Fair all the week.


# ATTENTION!!

ALL persons disposed to encourage the establishment of a RACE COURSE & JOCKEY CLUB, are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

*June* 16, 1830.

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# *To the Afflicted.*

## HADLOCK'S
## Vegetable Powder,

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

*Fayetteville, N. C. June* 17, 1830.—80-tf.

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## "Continuation of Luck"

AT HEWSON'S OFFICE, *Petersburg, Va.*

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery—9th Class.

No. 22, 49, 38, 59, 3, 35, 25, 21, 32.

No. 22, 25, 32, a Prize of *One Thousand Dollars*, was sold at "Hewson's Office" in a whole ticket; and as usual, the cash was paid at sight.

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## *Next Union Canal Lottery, No. 10,*

Draws in Philadelphia 19th June.

*SPLENDID SCHEME.*

| | |
|---|---|
| | 25,000 DOLLARS, |
| | 6,000 DOLLARS, |
| | 5,000 DOLLARS, |
| | 3,918 DOLLARS, |
| 10 Prizes of | 1,000 DOLLARS, |
| 10 do | 500 DOLLARS, |
| 10 do | 300 DOLLARS, |
| 20 do | 200 DOLLARS, |
| 30 do | 100 DOLLARS, |

Besides 80's, 60's, 50's, 40's, 30's, &c.

*Tickets* $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

☞ Orders enclosing the cash or prize tickets, will meet with prompt attention. Address to

## *B. W. Hewson,*

PETERSBURG, Va.

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*Virginia State Lottery, Class No.* 8.

To be drawn in Norfolk, Va., on the 25th June.

SCHEME.

| | |
|---|---|
| | 12,500 DOLLARS, |
| | 3,000 DOLLARS, |
| | 1,086 DOLLARS, |
| 10 Prizes of | 1,000 DOLLARS, |
| 10 do | 400 DOLLARS, |
| 10 do | 200 DOLLARS, |
| 51 do | 100 DOLLARS, |
| 51 do | 40 DOLLARS, |
| 102 do | 20 DOLLARS, &c. |

*Tickets* $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.

# B. W. Hewson,

*Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, Va.*

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HEWSON'S PRIZE LIST.

Drawn numbers in the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, Class No. 7.

30 32 35 52 23 43 41 6 60.


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## Sale of Negroes.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Miss Jane Sutherland, dec'd, and by virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 10th of July next,

# 9 likely Negroes,

Among which are several good House Servants, boys and girls. Terms of sale, six months credit, on giving bond with approved security.

DANIEL SUTHERLAND, Adm'r.

June 15, 1830. 80ts.

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## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Randal Duckworth & others, vs. Bryan Borroughs and Daniel McNeill, Executors, &c. } *Petition for Partition of the Estate of Joseph Duckworth, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court that some of the Heirs of the deceased, reside out of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made 6 weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that said Heirs may have notice to appear at our next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and judgment entered accordingly.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

June 8, 1830. 80

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## PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, N. C., TO BE ENTITLED

## *The Miner's & Farmer's Journal.*

BY H. S. NOBLE & T. J. HOLTON.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of newspaper establishments in the western section of North Carolina has been considerable of late years, the growing importance and improving condition of the village of Charlotte and the surrounding country, is deemed sufficient to justify the undertaking of once more establishing a Press there. That such an establishment is wanted, is evident from the great increase of business, and the existence of a reading community; that it will be patronized and supported remains to be tested, which is the object of issuing these proposals.

In soliciting the patronage of the public, it will be necessary to mark out some plan to be pursued, and the objects of the proposed paper, by which we intend to be governed. From the title of the intended publication, it may be conceived that its columns will be devoted to the Gold Mines. Such information respecting the Mines as may be judged of public interest, selections and extracts from popular works, and such speculations on the subject of Mining with which we may be favored by correspondents, will be inserted in the columns of the *Journal*; but such matter will occupy but a small portion of a weekly paper, as the mining operation at present are of that nature which will not admit of an exclusive devotion to its interests and scientific developements in a publication of this kind. In selecting the title we have adopted, we were more influenced by its local adaptation as to mining, than from an expectation or promise of devoting its columns entirely to that subject.

The farmers' and planters' interest will be consulted in the columns of the *Journal* by the insertion of judicious selection on Agriculture and Rural Economy, and the improvements made and disseminated in various parts of the country with which they may be interested. The welfare of the farmers and yeomen of our country is closely allied to its greatness and prosperity; much depends on their information and intelligence in a political point of view, as it is generally conceded that their influence is greater than any other class of citizens. To devote a portion of our columns to their interests, and the dissemination of general information among those who favor us with their subscription, is considered to be but their due, humbly hoping that our efforts in that respect will meet with encouragement.

As to Politics, we shall endeavor to take a stand of impartial journalists in political affairs, without entering into the arena of political warfare, or devoting our columns to the use of sectional parties which may agitate the country, either local or general. It is at most but a thankless pursuit, of crimination and recrimination, and which by the agitation of late important questions in our country, has militated much against the usefulness of the Press.—Such political information as may be deemed interesting, the proceedings of our State and National legislatures when in session, and all questions tending to the general good, &c &c. will compose the political department of the *Journal*.

The cause of *internal improvement* in North Carolina will be advocated, from a conviction of its importance, not only to the farmer in the safe, cheap, and expeditious transportation of his surplus produce to market but to the merchant and others, in the transportation of merchandize, &c. The cost in the present mode of transportation is immense, in comparison to those sections of our country where the spirit of internal improvement exists, and its beneficial influence duly felt and appreciated. The various attempts heretofore made in our State in this praiseworthy cause, have proved in some measure nugatory, but it is hoped that its friends will persevere until their exertions are crowned with success.

The prices current of produce and merchandize of the different markets in this and the adjoining States, together with such information of the markets as may come to hand will be published weekly.

Foreign, Domestic, and general Intelligence, together with the usual Literary Selections from the publications of the day, will occupy their appropriate departments in the columns of the Journal.

In the editorial department, we cannot promise a brilliant career, and therefore hope none will be disappointed. Where the manual and mental labor is combined, a double task is imposed. To compensate, however, we hope to be favored by gentlemen of leisure and talents with contributions of a literary and scientific character. Communications tending to religious controversy, or of a personal nature in attacks on private character, will not be admitted into our columns.

In conducting the JOURNAL, it will be the constant care of the editors to make it as interesting as possible; and if the course here laid down to be pursued meets the approbation of the public, the patronage of each and every one is respectfully solicited. A considerable number of subscribers will be requisite to commence the publication, as it is attended with no ordinary expense, not only at the commencement, but to continue it. To those who favor us with their subscriptions, and *punctuality* in their connection with us, (as we hope to be *punctual* in our duty to them,) we shall consider ourselves under obligations.

The first number will be issued sometime during the summer or commencement of the fall season, or as soon as it is ascertained that a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the undertaking.

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The Journal will be published every Monday morning, on a large super royal sheet, with new and good type, and will be afforded to subscribers at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid until after the expiration of six months from the publication of the first number, *Three Dollars* per annum. In fixing the terms of the Journal, we have put them as low as justice to ourselves will admit.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms —50 cents a square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent week.

Editors in this state will please insert this.

## New Cheap Fancy
# DRY GOODS STORE.
## SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
## *Henry L. Jones,*

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6 4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4 4 5 4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

### *Domestic Goods.*

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

### *Silk Goods.*

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

### *Cutlery, &c.*

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

*Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.*

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**20** Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.
*February* 17, 1830. 63-tf

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## *A New Supply.*

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

## Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.
*Fayettville, April* 29. 73 tf.

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## Notice.

THE Subscribers offer for rent for a term of years, the well known *STORE HOUSE* and *WARE HOUSES* which they now occupy, on the south side of Hay street, at the foot of Hay Mount. The establishment is too well known to require further particulars. Apply to
HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, May 20. 76tf.

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## Wanted,

**5,000** Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given
HALL & JOHNSON.
May 20.

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## Shocco Springs;

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

ON the 1st day of June next, the Houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton, and sixteen miles North of Lewisburg, will be opened for the reception of visitors. The great advantages of this Watering place in most cases of Dyspepsia, other diseases and debility, having been tested by those who have attended them, to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the Buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodation, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Worship performed at the Springs on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medical qualities of the Shocco waters, they are located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

The best of servants have been provided; the Bar will be found to contain the choicest Liquors, and no pains will be spared to render the time of visitors perfectly comfortable.

My terms for Board, &c. will be $1 per day for each grown person—Children and Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

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## Notice.

There will be a BALL and PARTY furnished at Shocco Springs, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th July. The Music provided for the occasion will not be inferior, if not superior, to any that was ever heard in North Carolina.
Shocco Springs, May 1st, 1830. 76-8w.

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## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Mildred Colson, Adm'r of Thomas Colson, dec'd, *vs.* Michael Cason. } ATTACHMENT. The Garnishment of Elijah Cason filed.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael Cason, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael Cason appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.
(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

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## *STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.*

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Nancy Taylor, *vs.* The Heirs at Law of Wm. Taylor, dec. } PETITION FOR DOWER.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.
(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

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## For Sale.

**15,000** Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
*April* 14, 1830.

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## Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr. A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.
HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.
*Fayetteville, February* 25, 1830. 65tf.

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**30,000** Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
JOHN M DOBBIN.
April 29, 1830. 73-tf.

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## Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
January 14.

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## Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,

*Edited by the Rev. Geo. Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M.*

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.
E. J. HALE.
*May* 22, 1830.

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## *Groceries.*

THE Subscriber has just received in addition to his stock of Groceries, the following articles, viz
LEMON SIRUP, which he will sell by the gallon or bottle. ☞This Article is prepared from Robe of Limes, and will keep without fermenting. When mixed with water for *Lemonade*, or water and a proportion of spirits for *Punch*, it will be found equal to fresh Limes, and very superior to the Lemon Sirup prepared with the Essence of Lemon Skins, which is neither fit for Punch or Lemonade, as it does not partake of the fruit.
Clarified LIME JUICE, (prepared to keep for years in a warm climate, even if exposed to the sun,) by the gallon or bottle.
Best West India SHRUB, by the gallon.
Do. TAMARINDS, by the pound.
*Ten years old Grenada* RUM, of superior flavour, and
*Cogniac* BRANDY, by the gallon or barrel.
DUNCAN MAC RAE.
*Fayetteville, June* 3, 1830. 78-3t.

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## DAVID SHAW,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles which he offers low for *cash:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Fresh Lime Juice, | Castile Soap, |
| Lemon Sirup, | Sweet Oil, in flasks, |
| Seidlitz Powders, | Spanish Brown, |
| Soda Do. | Phosphorus Lights, |
| Glauber and Epsom Salts, | Bunch Raisins, |
| Calcined Magnesia, | Soft shell Almonds, |
| Roll Sulphur, | Palm Nuts, |
| Red, yellow & pale Bark, | Filberts, |
| Crem Tartar, | Loaf and lump Sugar, |
| Gum Camphor, | Pepper and Alspice, |
| Calomel and Jalap, | Moccoboy Snuff, |
| Prussina Blue, No. 1. | Scotch Do., &c. &c. |

*Fayetteville, June* 2, 1830. 78-3w.

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**10** Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
*March* 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

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## Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

**50** Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

### Paints and Dye Stuffs, Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Patent Medicines, Scotch and Maccabau Snuff, Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.
A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.
*Fayetteville, Feb.* 25, 1830.

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## Piano Fortes.

**2** Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by
WILLKINGS & CO.
July 23, 1829. 33tf.

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## Just received and for sale,

**10** Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.
JOHN HUSKE.
*December* 3. tf.

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## JOHN LIPPITT,

*Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.*

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce,—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.
*March* 10, 1830. 66tf.

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## JOHN LIPPITT,

*COMMISSION AGENT,*

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
½ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.
*March* 10, 1830. 66tf.

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## CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.
E. J. HALE.
*Fayetteville, April* 15, 1830.

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## BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

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## *Sale Postponed.*

The sale of one half of all the *FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS*, and the *DWELLING HOUSE & LOT* recently occupied by Mr. Hugh McLaurin, which was to have taken place to-day, is postponed until Tuesday, the 25th of May next.
HENRY W. AYER, *Trustee.*
*April* 20, 1830.

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## Further Postponement.

THE sale of the Property advertised above is postponed until *Thursday, the first of July next.*

N. B. Mr. Hugh McLaurin is hereby fully authorised to collect all debts which have accrued and become due to the said Water Works since the 27th of February past until they are sold.
H. W. AYER, *Trustee.*
May 25, 1830. 77ts.

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## *Cheap New Goods.*

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.
Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hhks.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5 4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts, fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do, ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

### Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe, Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum, Cogniac Brandy Porter and Cider in Bottles, Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.
ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.
*April* 15*th*, 1830.

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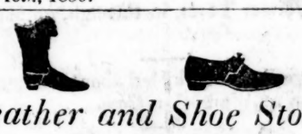

## *Leather and Shoe Store,*

PERSON STREET,

*THREE Doors East of Market Square.*

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only.*

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
*Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.*

*Also, HATS,*
By the case or otherwise.
W. L. HAWLEY.
*Fayetteville, October* 15. 45tf.

*P. S.* The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

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## W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

**15** Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 by 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.
*February* 25, 1830.

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## ☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents.
ANDERSON CURTIS.
*Fayettevilla, March* 18, 1830. 67tf.

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## Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

**1** Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.
*March* 3.

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## *Lafayette Hotel,*

HAY STREET,
*FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.*

## RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

### Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished at short notice.
*July* 31. 82-tf.

### General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*
Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh and Petersburg Stages, daily.
Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.
Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

*Mr Cochran,*—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeable to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.
C. & P. MALLETT,
*Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarboro' Stages.*
*March* 28, 1829.
The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.
O. & D. SALTMARSH,
*Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.*
R. W. LATIMER,
*Proprietor Wilmington Stage.*
D. A. DAVIS,
*Agent Western Stage.*
Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

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## *Anson Hotel,*

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c.
INGOE D. CASH.
*Wadesborough, Feb.* 4, 1829. 10tf.

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## JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

*Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson.*

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-4 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

### Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.
*Fayetteville, Nov.* 24—51-tf

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## Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to
JAMES MARTINE.
*January* 28,

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## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George, about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.
CHARLES ROBINSON.
*Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan.* 16—60tf

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## Molasses.

**20** Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
*For sale by* WILLKINGS & CO.
February 4, 1830. 16tf